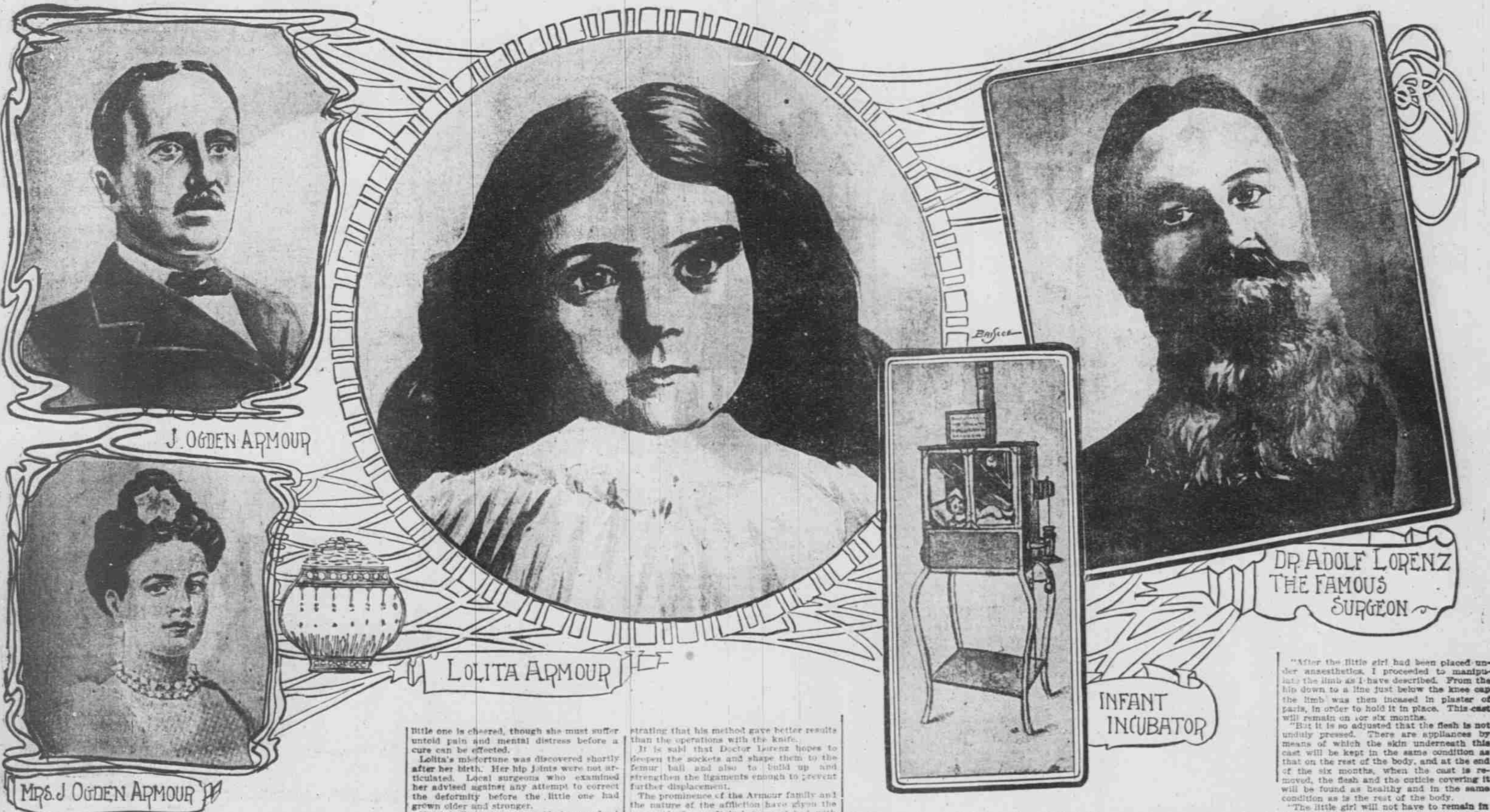


SCIENCE AND WEALTH STRUGGLE TO CURE LITTLE LOLITA ARMOUR.

Child to Walk, Declares Professor Lorenz, Celebrated Specialist Who Came from Vienna to Perform Operation.

Joyous Mother Wept When Told That Her Invalid Daughter Would Be Able to Run About Within Six Months.



WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

All the world of science and humanity is watching with deep solicitude the case of little Lolita Armour, granddaughter of the late Mr. Philip Armour, and heiress to millions. She was born in 1896, with a dislocated hip. Besides, she was a wee little thing of feeble vitality and had to be kept alive by artificial means, nourished in an incubator heated by a lamp. Skilful surgeons, by using the X rays, found that the sockets of the baby's hip joint were saucer shaped, instead of like cups working perfectly and painlessly one within the other, and to be remedied nature must be aided by surgical appliances and skill.

Every device was employed by distinguished American specialists. Among other things the plaster cure was tried. The limbs were drawn straight down—placed in natural position—then imbedded in plaster and for a long time the sufferer lay helpless as if in a block of granite, the surgeons awaiting for nature to begin the work of restoration. Alas, it was found that little progress was made in healing the girl. Recently famous European surgeons were consulted, and now the question is, Will science triumph over nature and give Lolita Armour the power to walk?

It is a question that comes nearer to the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, the parents, than all the material luxuries

that wealth can bring. Their baby girl, 6 years of age, has never known the childish delight of a romp through the spacious rooms of the Armour mansion.

COST NOT CONSIDERED BY WEALTHY PACKER.

Whether it costs \$20,000 or half a million, it matters not—the wealthy packer will employ to the limit the best surgical skill of the age to heal his child. He fondly hopes that she may not always look from the window with wistful eyes upon the laughing children playing in the streets.

Baby Armour is a beautiful child, beautiful in face, beautiful in disposition. Originated from birth, she did not realize during the first three years of her life the greatness of her misfortune. She has come to know it now. In the words of the poet, she "wants to run and play," and cannot.

It was a far tenderer mission than mere business that took Mr. Armour to Europe during the summer. He had tested American medical skill in vain, so he went abroad to Vienna and consulted Professor Adolf Lorenz and Doctor Friedrich Mueller of the university there. He described Lolita's affliction, told them to name their price for a visit to this country and treatment for his child. The fee agreed upon was said to be one of the highest on record for the profession. The parents naturally dislike to discuss their daughter's misfortune, but friends of the family have increasing hopes, and the

little one is cheered, though she must suffer untold pain and mental distress before a cure can be effected.

Lolita's misfortune was discovered shortly after her birth. Her hip joints were not articulated. Local surgeons who examined her advised against any attempt to correct the deformity before the little one had grown older and stronger.

Until Lolita was 1 year old she was kept in a renewed and glass incubator to strengthen the frail form. Two years ago Doctor John Ribbon of Evanston, the head professor of orthopedy of the Northwestern University Medical School, a prominent surgeon, performed an operation upon the little heiress, hoping to set her hip in place. He had spent half a year studying the case, and after several months of his treatment it was believed the displacement had been corrected. Doctor Ribbon is said to have followed closely the method practiced by Professor Lorenz in similar cases.

TREATMENT INTENDED TO REMEDY SOCKET DEFORMITY.

He had discovered through the aid of skiagraphs that the sockets in the pelvic bones, into which the ball of the femur fits snugly in normal cases, were too shallow to retain the heads of the femurs. In other words, the sockets were more like saucers than cups, and it was this deformity the treatment was intended to remedy.

Doctor Ribbon first returned the displaced bones to their proper relations and maintained them thus for months by means of plaster of Paris bandages. The sockets grew somewhat deeper by this process, but on removing the plaster casts it was found that the little sufferer was still unable to walk.

Then it was decided to give Lolita the greatest possible chance of a cure by calling on the acknowledged master of this particular kind of treatment, Professor Lorenz. He is famed for his success in orthopedic treatment in Europe, practical cases demon-

strating that his method gave better results than the operations with the knife.

It is said that Doctor Lorenz hopes to design the sockets and shape them to the femur ball and also to build up and strengthen the ligaments enough to prevent further displacement.

The prominence of the Armour family and the nature of the affliction have given the case wide fame. It is being watched with profound attention by scientific men of the world. The girl's health is good, barring her bodily frailty caused by lack of physical exercise.

Dr. Lorenz, formerly of the University of Vienna, is a native of Austria, a strong and vigorous man. He is a brilliant, clear-headed, and a man of great energy. He is a native of Austria, a strong and vigorous man. He is a brilliant, clear-headed, and a man of great energy.

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his famous father, J. Ogden was the only remaining child of the great packer. The oldest son, however, left two sons and half of the senior Armour's estate, valued at \$400,000, will probably go to them.

Little Lolita has lost her father a generous part of his immense fortune in her five years' existence. The incubator incident at the very dawn of her life is estimated to have caused an expenditure of not less than \$10,000.

All through the first years of the baby's life it had constant medical attendance of the best that could be secured in America. In those anxious two years not less than another \$10,000 must have been spent in fees and nursing.

Then came the first operation, with its months of constant attendance, and medical men say that so critical and delicate an undertaking could not have cost less than \$25,000.

It is all over! It is quite finished, and I think—now, indeed—that it is entirely successful.

In this way Professor Adolf Lorenz of Vienna, last Sunday, announced that the second operation on Lolita had been performed, and that he was convinced the little girl would, in a few weeks, enjoy the free use of her legs and be able to walk.

and there were also present Doctor Frank Billings, Mr. Armour's family physician; Doctor John E. Hildland, Doctor Miller and Mr. Dexter Ashley of New York; the latter a former pupil of Professor Lorenz. Extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the success of the operation, and after its performance, which occupied two hours, Professor Lorenz declared that the little girl's hip, which has been dislocated from birth, would now grow into a thoroughly normal condition.

RESULTS FORMERLY ACHIEVED BY USE OF KNIFE.

"The operation," he said, in describing the matter, "consisted simply of drawing the limb down so that the head of the femur, or hip bone, came below the socket of the hip, into which it ought normally to fit. Then it is pressed in until the femur rests in the socket as it should. Formerly, and indeed until quite recently, it was necessary to accomplish this result by cutting into the flesh and by removing enough bone from the socket to insure the femur fitting into it. After more than 200 such operations, which I performed, I conceived the plan of accomplishing the same results without any incision, and of relying on nature to accomplish the result which had formerly been achieved by means of the knife alone."

"I now use weights and pressure to force the limb into the socket, and I have no doubt that the socket is now properly shaped to receive the femur, rely on its growing into shape by means of my specially contrived appliances."

Professor Lorenz is a striking man in appearance, with power and knowledge expressed by every feature of his countenance. He is more than 6 feet in height. He wears a long iron-gray beard, and his blue eyes are full of intelligence and earnestness. He is a native of Austria, a strong and vigorous man. He is a brilliant, clear-headed, and a man of great energy.

"After the little girl had been placed under anesthesia, I proceeded to manipulate the limb as I have described. From the hip down to a line just below the knee cap the limb was then incased in plaster of Paris, in order to hold it in place. This cast will remain on for six months."

But it is so adjusted that the flesh is not unduly pressed. There are appliances by means of which the skin underneath this cast will be kept in the same condition as that on the rest of the body, and at the end of the six months, when the cast is removed, the flesh and the cuticle covering it will be found as healthy and in the same condition as is the rest of the body.

"The little girl will not have to remain in bed or inactive for all these six months. Tomorrow I shall allow her to sit up; in a couple of days I shall require her to take exercise, and that exercise, assisted by nature, will bring about changes in the joint, so that when the cast is removed, the hip will be found to perform its function in a perfect manner. The leg operated on will be exactly the same length as the other, and that hip will then be as perfect as the other was that of any normal body."

SURGEON'S FEATURES EXPRESS HIS POWER.

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EVIL OF THE JOCKEY'S SEAT.



WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Very serious as a subject for thought has become the wholesale breaking down of American race horses and their apparent inability to stand more than one or two seasons of racing. Breeders are loth to admit that our system of racing is developing a degenerate horse, which would be the natural conclusion if it were not for the fact that some successful race horses which trace directly back to the old-fashioned strains famed for constitutional soundness and stamina have outlasted their more modern bred competitors by only a year or less.

The cause for fast time and record breaking is hard on horses' legs, because it leads to very hard tracks and to racing down hill. But these conditions existed for some time prior to the unfortunate state of affairs which is so apparent to-day, so, although they are in a measure responsible, it is justifiable to lay the blame for the wholesale crippling of colts to the more recently adopted feature of American racing—the peculiar seat taken up by our jockeys, and carried by jockeys, within a few years, during which time the physical sturdiness referred to has increased in proportion to the more general adoption of this seat throughout the country.

It is claimed for the seat that a horse can start quicker and run a short distance faster with the weight of his jockey on his neck and shoulders than on his back, and experience has proved conclusively that this claim is justified. It has not been proved, however, that there is an advantage to be gained by it in races over a distance of ground.

on its neck than a comparatively heavy one on its back.

In order to make this apparent, the following figures of the weight sustained by the forelegs of a horse, under different conditions of seat of jockey, were taken on a standard scale: The horse, saddled, was first weighed, and turned the scale at 1,265 pounds. The boy was found to weigh 120 pounds. Then the horse was placed with its front hoofs on the scale and its hind ones on solid ground, the result being 20 pounds, or seventy-five more than half its weight was the weight of its head and neck.

After this the pressure on the front legs, with the boy seated in the saddle was found to be 442 pounds, an increase of sixty-two pounds, or three pounds less than half the boy's weight. Now, taking the figure of a jockey of the place of plate presented by Mr. August Belmont to the winner of the Belmont Stakes as a model, the boy was put on the horse as nearly as possible in this same position, the result being 36 pounds, or an increase of 120 pounds (virtually the weight of the jockey) under the pressure of the unmounted horse, and sixty-six pounds more than when the boy was seated in the saddle.

The apparent results of these experiments on the forelegs of a horse when a 120-pound boy is posed in the present jockey's style is the same as it would be if a man weighing 300 pounds were seated in the saddle.

This, one would think, would be enough to induce trainers to work their horses with exercise boys seated in the saddle, even if they race them the other way.

Its powerful quarters and back, perfect shoulders and indomitable courage—the attributes of the perfect race-horse—are valueless without that tendon, which might well be called the "tendon Achilles" of the race horse, since it is the most vulnerable point.

Just as the strength of a chain or cable is the strength of its weakest point, so the strength of the horse, as a racer is the strength of the tendons of the forelegs.

"VOLIX" PROVED TO BE ROBERT BROWNING, THE POET

A well-known professional man who spends his life entirely immersed in books has a wife who never reads anything more ambitious than a fashion column, but she likes occasionally to pretend an interest in her husband's hobby, and so from time to time she goes to the library and takes down a book just for the sake of appearance.

"I chose a book this morning," she remarked the other day to her husband, with a bright smile, "by an author named Volix. It is considered a good writer."

"Volix?" said the good man in a puzzled tone; and, then, not liking to confess himself ignorant of one of the books in his own library, he added, "Yes, my dear, a writer of considerable power, who possesses a remarkable insight into his subject."

STRANGE STORY OF MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Not for a good while has a book made such a sensation as is now being created by a work entitled "The Catastrophe at Martinique," which has just been published in France, and the author of which is M. Jean Hess, a well-known journalist.

The author makes the strange charge that the Government was directly responsible for the disaster, and claims that most, if not all, of the 40,000 victims would have been alive if the authorities, for their own purposes, had not persuaded them to remain in their homes, instead of evacuating them.

In brief, M. Hess maintains that the victims of Martinique were driven to their death for political purposes by M. Decrais, who was then Minister of Naval Affairs.

M. Hess went to Martinique a fortnight after the tragedy and spent some weeks making thorough investigation as to its causes and also as to the political condition of the island before it took place. He was not there many days before a horrible rumour reached him, and he was told by more than one person that the Government was solely to blame, not for the catastrophe itself, but for the loss of life which resulted from it, and that, if he searched diligently, he could obtain ample evidence of the truth of this statement. He did search diligently, and he told in his book what he claims to have discovered.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR.

The inhabitants of St. Pierre, he says, became frightened several days before the catastrophe, as a stream of lava had already descended a large sugar factory; still, no one supposed that on May 8 the volcano was about to discharge volumes of deadly gas instead of, as previously, lava, hot water and ash. Some of the negroes, however, were afraid that an earthquake was about to take place and were preparing to leave the city.

There was, in a word, a general feeling of uneasiness, but not such a feeling of panic as that which the people would not be able to panic-stricken at any moment and flee from the doomed city; and as this was precisely what the Government wanted to avoid, immediate steps, says M. Hess, were taken to convince them that their lives were in no peril.

M. Decrais, he maintains, after learning of the popular uneasiness, sent positive instructions to Governor Moutet to keep the people at their homes, in order that they might be able to vote in a body at the elections which were to be held on Sunday, May 11.

them from getting into a panic before election day.

Governor Moutet, it is said, on receipt of these instructions from the Minister took into his confidence Professor Landes, the most distinguished scientist on the island and one of the teachers in the leading school at St. Pierre. The result was that on May 7 the Governor received from the professor an official report in which he used these emphatic words: "In my opinion there is no more danger that Mont Pelée will do any harm to St. Pierre than there is that Volcanus will do harm to Naples."

AN OPTIMISTIC OPINION.

This report was at once published and helped greatly to calm the people. Some may have understood the optimistic tone, since Professor Landes had previously stated that, in his opinion, there was one danger, namely, that the great mass of rock on the slopes of the volcano might fall and shatter everything with which it came in contact.

The report, however, was generally accepted and, not only on account of the professor's reputation, but also because it was known that the reason why he considered the danger slight was because the town was not in the direction of the stream of lava, which had previously been flowing from the volcano.

Mr. Hess, on the contrary, maintains that this report was the direct result of the professor's reputation, but also because it was known that the reason why he considered the danger slight was because the town was not in the direction of the stream of lava, which had previously been flowing from the volcano.

There is strong evidence that neither the Professor nor the Governor considered himself in any peril, for the Professor remained in his home with his family and perished with them, and the Governor took his young wife with him to St. Pierre when he went there on May 7 in order to encourage the people by his presence.

INVESTIGATION PROBABLE.

Those who attack the book most bitterly say that the author has a grudge against the Government because during his stay at Martinique neither Acting Governor Lefevre nor M. Maurice Hecq, the Gov-

ernment envoy, treated him with the courtesy which he thought was his due, and also because neither of these officials would say a word as to Minister Decrais's motive in sending instructions to Governor Moutet.

However, it is claimed that the author while in Martinique spent much of his time in the company of M. Fernand Clerc, one of the leading opponents of the Government and the champion of the anti-negro party, and that in this way several stories discredit to the authorities, but all more or less false, came to his ears.

However this may be, it is likely that the

SURVIVED AFTER CRUCIFIXION.

East Indian Sage Declares Holy Sepulcher Is in Cashmere, Not Palestine.

By a queer and circuitous route of questionable scientific reasoning Mirza Qasim, a native of India, has arrived at the conclusion that Christ was not crucified on the cross, but was taken down in a swoon and in due time emigrated to Cashmere, where his solitary tomb still stands. The unorthodox assertion has aroused considerable interest among an eccentric sect of enthusiastic religious followers of the days of Christ, having been shown an inclination to accept his reasoning as establishing a fact beyond question.

It is the contention of these peculiar believers that there is in the north of India an old tomb called the tomb of the prince and prophet. They assert that it has existed since the days of Christ, having been erected about 1,300 years ago, when a prophet calling himself prince and prophet entered the country from the west. They say, too, that he called himself by the name of Issa Sahib and Use Anuf. The theory that some disciple of Christ may have come into Cashmere and breathed his last is denied by these people, who assert that no one save the Lord himself ever bore the title of prince and prophet.

A thing pointed out as of peculiar importance is that there are a number of towns in Cashmere which bear the names of the old towns in Palestine, the sacred abode of Christ. The mysterious tomb referred to, it is contended, is surely in existence, and it is held that the only thing necessary to establish the fact that it is the burial place of Christ is that it be excavated and explored. It is pointed out that immigration did take place from Palestine into Cashmere, and significance is attached to the use of the title Use Anuf, which is literally

matter will be officially investigated, for though it is no main tenet that the charge was too absurd to be noticed, others claim that if it is unfounded it ought to be branded as such, and for the reason that until it is so branded those who have no means of getting at the whole fact will suspect that it may be at least partly true.

Another reason why it is probable that an official investigation will be held is that the book is in some respects the most authoritative work on Martinique and the recent catastrophe which has yet been published, and hence will certainly be wisely read.

construed as meaning a collector of sheep. This in turn is held to be important, for the reason that the main mission of Christ was to gather the ten tribes of Israel, who were driven over various Eastern countries by Sargon, King of Assyria, and Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, in 722 and 586 B. C., respectively. The use of the words Use Anuf, it is claimed, is nothing but another name for Jesus Christ, and these are pointed out as facts which are in some respects the most authoritative work on Martinique and the recent catastrophe which has yet been published, and hence will certainly be wisely read.

"It will be remembered," says one writing for this sect, "that Jesus Christ said in Luke that no sign but that of Jonah would be shown him before he died, which he did, and fulfilled a prophecy by working a miracle like that of Jonah. If Christ did not do so, we are compelled to admit that the Lord's prophecy turned out false. When Christ's bones were buried, like those of the thieves and blood gushers from his side, were not these signs of life?"

"When he, after working numerous miracles, got out on the frontier of Galilee his followers could not recognize him for he was much emaciated in his body and had grown very old and his face was marked by the scars of the cross. Christ showed the wounds of the cross, but they, being rough and superficial, were not recognized by the Galilean fishermen, and he was not allowed them to put their fingers into the prints of the nails in his hands. This shows that the Lord was not in a spiritual state in the tomb, but in the truest sense of the word, this fact falsifies the doctrine of atonement."

"From what has been mentioned it is easily proved historically, medically and philosophically that Christ did not expire on Calvary cross, but was taken down in a state of swoon and in due time immigrated into Cashmere, where is his solitary tomb."

Immune.

"My!" exclaimed the old lady who was taking her first trolley ride, "I should think it would be mighty dangerous work on these cars all the time. Ain't you 'fraid of the 'lectricity makin' yet?"

"No'm," he replied, as he took her nickel and neglected to ring it up on the register, "you see I'm not a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.